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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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THE FIRST DECADE.

The first decade of the emancipation act of 1871 was completed on the 28th ult. Now that the eulogiums have all been pronounced, and the peans have all been sung, a brief inquiry into the workings of the law may not be amiss. It is well, perhaps, that this tenth anniversary should have been celebrated with generous homage for the man, the Visconde do Rio Branco, who achieved so much against so great an opposition. It is well, also, to give credit to the act itself, imperfect as it is, because it is a step toward emancipation, and has already broken the chains of many slaves. And too, it is well to refer to the work accomplished with words of praise and pride, and then to picture the coming of that time when the crack of whip and clang of shackles shall no longer be heard throughout this whole land. All this may be done with perfect propriety, providing however that the eulogium does not stop short just there. Beyond all this sentiment there is a practical record, an inner result, which should not be concealed and smoothed over with glowing figures of speech. The world will want to know the practical results of Brazilian emancipation, and the sincerity with which it has been carried out. It will want to know how many slaves have been liberated, how much has been expended, what steps have been taken to improve their condition, and how much longer it will take to accomplish the great work. This tenth anniversary should have answered these questions, but it did not. The day was honored and celebrated, but it brought forth no record of the work accomplished, no definite promise for the immediate future.

The law of free birth was passed on the 28th of September, 1871, and it provided not only for the freedom of all children born of slave mothers thereafter, but also for the annual liberation of slaves. The total slave population of the empire, according to the census of August 1, 1872—nearly one year after the passage of the emancipation law—was 1,510,806, but as some parishes were never heard from and as the census is notoriously defective, it is estimated that a total of 1,600,000* is much nearer the exact figure. The emancipation act itself provided for a general registry of slaves up to the 30th September, 1872, and a special registry up to the 30th September, 1873. All slaves not registered at this last date were declared free. Under this registry, however, which was made obligatory under fines and the granting of freedom to all unregistered slaves, the figures are fully as untrustworthy as those in the census. Even to this day the slave population of the empire at the closing of the books on the 30th September, 1873, is not known. The returns as given by Veiga in his compilation of the laws and regulations relating to emancipation, and which he marks as defective, place the total registered slave population at 1,431,300, a total much below the census of the year preceding. In this last enumeration, however, the returns are given as complete from all the provinces except four—Pará, Pernambuco,

Minas Geraes and Goyaz. It is evident, not only from the testimony of the census, but from the occasional cases of the liberation of unregistered slaves, that this registry did not contain the total slave population at that time. As it is the official enumeration, however, and as all slaves not registered are legally free, we have no alternative but the acceptance of this total.

In 1878 another attempt was made to obtain definite information as to the vital statistics of the slave population up to the close of that year, but this effort also failed. Eight provinces and the capital, according to the last official report, composed, while the reports from the other twelve were either incomplete, or were from statistics gathered in 1875 and 1876. From these reports the total slave population at the end of 1878 was placed at 1,419,168. On the 28th ult. the *Jornal do Comercio* published the latest statistics relating to twelve provinces and the capital—all of which are brought down to the end of 1878 except two, which are complete to the end of 1880—in which the changes of the slave population since 1873 are given as follows:

Registered	683,497
Emancipated	24,651
Died	60,996
Registered arrivals	86,274
Registered departures	73,667
Present population	611,057
Relative decrease	72,440
Absolute decrease	85,647

For the period in which these changes took place, these statistics show a relative annual decrease of only about *two per cent.* The absolute annual decrease, however, is about *two and one-third per cent.*, instead of the estimated five per cent. of the *Jornal*. This certainly is very far from a flattering exhibit of the operations of the emancipation law, especially when it is known that three-fourths of the manumissions are voluntary acts of the slaveholders themselves. Another feature of this exhibit, which is worthy of further consideration, is the very low death rate among these slaves—it being about half that of this city. Under normal conditions one would expect to find a higher death rate in a class so badly housed, fed, and overworked.

Although the emancipation act provided for the annual application of the fund for the liberation of slaves, only two distributions took place during the first decade. The amount set apart for these two distributions—1875 and 1880—was 8,128,612\$309, of which 6,238,411\$600 had been expended up to the latest reports. The absence of complete statistics renders it impossible to determine the whole number of manumissions under both of these distributions, the application of the fund being very slow and complicated. The *Jornal* gives the *per capita* expenditure at 700\$.

All things considered we can not see that the law of 1871 has accomplished the work anticipated. It has resulted in an approximate decrease of only *2 1/2 per cent.* per annum, including deaths, in the slave population, and it has guaranteed nominal freedom to some 250,000 children, who will remain practically in slavery until they reach the age of twenty-one years. Laying all

sentiment aside, the law has partially failed, for it promised more than it has performed.

INDUSTRIAL ENCOURAGEMENT.

The village of Cannaveiras, Bahia, is probably one of those little settlements whose real mission in the world is a mystery, and which does nothing to solve it. However small and insignificant it may be, though—and we never heard of the place before—it is yet of sufficient consequence to find a place in the Bahia provincial law, No. 2,284, regulating municipal receipts and expenditures, and to make itself felt in the industrial life about it. It is probably no better, nor no worse than a hundred other Bahia villages, and its only claim to notoriety in this case is the circumstance that it furnishes a very fair sample of the methods of imposing taxes throughout the country, for local support.

At this time when there is so much said about the support and development of national industries, these little questions of local, provincial and national taxation ought not to pass unnoticed. Rhetoric will never revive a failing industry, nor develop a promising one, although it will go a long way in the creation of a reputation for patriotism and good intentions. What is needed, more than all else, is the immediate removal of obstacles to development and burdens upon the stagnant industrial forces of the country. Until that is done, all the rhetoric, and all the associations, and all the exhibitions that can be created, will be simply so much wasted time and effort. To illustrate this let us take the annual budget of this little Bahia village as authorized by a provincial law, No. 2,284, of the 12th ult. The full text of the budget, as published in the *Moritor*, is as follows:

VILLAGE COUNCIL OF CANNAVEIRAS.
Expenditures.
Arr. XVI.—The village council of Cannaveiras will expend:
Sec. 1.—Upon salaries and premiums (<i>grati- fícias</i>), to wit:
Of the secretary..... 200\$000
Of the procurador..... 30 000
Of the fiscal..... 40 000
Of the door-keeper..... 30 000
Of the <i>exrivalo</i> of the jury 300 000-600 000
Sec. 2.—Upon the dispatch of business, even- tilities, election, jury, cleaning of jail, water and light for prisoners..... 200\$000
Sec. 3.—Upon public works..... 2,000 000
2,800 000
Receipts.

Arr. XVII.—The same council will collect:
Sec. 1.—Balance from the preceding year.
Sec. 2.—820 reis per head upon horned cattle killed for consumption.
Sec. 3.—320 reis per head upon sheep and swine killed for consumption.
Sec. 4.—10 reis per decaliter of salt ex- ported.
Sec. 5.—10 reis per liter of spirituous liquors.
Sec. 6.—5\$ per pottery, or factory of bricks or tiles.
Sec. 7.—10 reis per decaliter of cocoanut oil exported.
Sec. 8.—2 reis per kilogramme of coffee or cacao exported.
Sec. 9.—50 reis per bale or sack of cotton exported.
Sec. 10.—40 reis per hundred of cocoanuts exported.

* Vide *Jornal do Comercio*, September 28, 1881.

Sec. 11.—100 reis per hide, dry or salted, exported.

Sec. 12.—5 reis per decaliter of rice, beans, Indian corn, farinha and castor-beans exported.

Sec. 13.—500 reis per dozen of planks up to 5 meters in length; 1500 when of greater length.

Sec. 14.—3\$ per certificate to *inspector de quartieria, escrivão de faz, and subdelegado*.

Sec. 15.—2\$ per house which sells gunpowder or fireworks.

Sec. 16.—5\$ per free African who is engaged in trade.

Sec. 17.—20\$ per each pedlar.

Sec. 18.—200 reis per bean or other piece of wood for construction exported.

Sec. 19.—140 reis per hundred of Indian potatos (*inhames*) exported.

Sec. 20.—200 reis per cartload of chests exported.

Sec. 21.—3 reis per kilogramme of piassava exported.

Sec. 22.—40 reis per hundred of sticks of firewood exported.

Sec. 23.—2\$ per house of business.

Sec. 24.—2\$ per animal, horned, mule or horse, which runs free within the village.

Sec. 25.—2 reis per kilogramme of Brazilian wood exported.

Sec. 26.—2\$ per each dozen of logs of rose-wood exported.

Sec. 27.—5 reis per each *jangada* stick exported.

Sec. 28.—1\$ per each canoe.

Sec. 29.—2\$ per oar made in the council.

Sec. 30.—Revenue from stamping the weights and measures.

Sec. 31.—License revenue by virtue of by-laws.

Sec. 32.—Revenue from fines for infraction of by-laws established in laws and regulations.

Sec. 33.—Active debt.

Sec. 34.—Gratuitous gifts.

And this is but an average sample of what is done all through the empire of Brazil! In many places the list is shorter, and the taxes are lighter: in others the list covers even the doors and windows of the house, and the rates are so oppressive as to completely crush all industry. The people ask:—and with good cause—why should we produce if our profits are to be swallowed up in taxes? If we are to gain nothing through it, why should we work? And so the industries of the country are narrowed to the few products which can bear so heavy taxation, while the masses of the people remain idle and the smaller industries remain stagnant and unproductive. The natural result of all this is to be seen everywhere: idleness, poverty, industrial stagnation, ignorance, debt and degradation. If it be thought that these are strong terms to use, let the questioner go into these very Bahia villages and note their condition. Let him go into Minas, and Paraná, and even through the province of Rio de Janeiro. Let him note the dirty, decaying streets of the villages, the absence of comfort and even of good food, the lack of education and enterprise. Let him also note how the country is swallowed up in great landed estates and how little cultivation there is even on those. Let him note how the poor people spend their time, and how near the verge of starvation and beggary they live. And then, if he be a thinking man, let him look for the causes.

We do not say that taxation is the cause of all these evils; but we do say that it is one of the prime causes. The wealthy proprietor who can command capital, slaves and machinery, can better meet these little demands than can the poor man, and in this very difference lies much of the injustice. The first can produce coffee and sugar and cotton because he has money, but the latter must content himself with the less profitable cultivation of Indian corn, beans, rice, manioc, and other similar products, because he has no money. The moment he begins to seek a market for his little products, however, the municipality, and some times the church, steps in for a share, and then the transportation agencies absorb a large share,

and then the province, and lastly the empire. In many cases the little product, upon which the margin of profit to the producer was very small, has paid more than its market value in taxes and freight charges before it can reach market; and thus not only is the producer's profit lost but his labor also has been absorbed by the rapacious tax-gatherer. Under such circumstances he is logical in living as he does: producing nothing, selling nothing, possessing nothing.

And with such a state of affairs all over the country, what should we expect from all these industrial associations which are springing up everywhere? And what shall we think of the interest and fair promises of the government itself? Not one step has been taken toward removing this crushing burden of taxation; not one word has been said against its inequalities by which the rich man's estate goes untaxed and the poor man's labor is absorbed. No exhibition, no industrial promotion, no introduction of new products, no premium, no official circular will meet this gross injustice. Nothing but full and immediate emancipation from export taxation, whether from municipality, province, or empire, will afford adequate relief and industrial encouragement. It is a question which is worth studying, and we would refer it to the patriotic *Associação Industrial* for its mature consideration.

MEXICAN COFFEE PRODUCTION.

[Continued from our last.]

It is very difficult to give any definite idea of the price of land in the coffee-growing regions. The average price, as per sales which have been made in the valley of Cordova beyond the vicinity of the city during the past two years, has been about \$10 per acre; and, at points out of the reach of the railroad in the same state of Vera Cruz, sales have been made at \$5 per acre, or even less. But this has been in a time of great business depression; and, with a revival of commerce and a growing demand for coffee-lands, the price would very soon advance, possibly 50 or 100 per cent.

In what has preceded I have referred particularly to the coffee region having the valley of Cordova for its center, for the reason that it is the locality at present of the greatest production in the republic, and is most accessible to the American market. But there are several other localities in the country where the cultivation is receiving considerable attention, and is assuming some importance in exportation. One of these localities is the district of Soconusco, in the state of Chiapas, immediately upon the borders of the republic of Guatemala. Hon. Matias Romero owns a plantation in that district, and the recent revival of this industry there is almost entirely due to his encouragement. Several Americans and other foreigners have located there, and are engaged in planting, and quite a number of the resident-proprietors have embarked extensively in this cultivation. Among the special advantages presented in this district is the cheapness of land and labor. Public or government lands, which are subject to entry by foreigners, can be taken at from \$20 to \$25 per caballeria, (a Spanish measure of about 105 acres.) Private lands have been sold at from \$50 to \$100 per caballeria; but, native land-owners here, as elsewhere in Mexico, have very little disposition to part with their estates. Continued success in coffee-culture and a growing demand will largely increase the price.

Wages are reported at 25 cents per hand a day; but, of course, this very low price could not be continued with a greatly increased demand for labor. The chief impediment to the development of this industry in Soconusco is the fact that this district is a disputed territory, claimed by both Mexico

and Guatemala, and until this vexed question is settled the tenure and protection of property will remain insecure.

The valley of Uruapan, in the state of Michoacan, has great celebrity for its fertility, and for the superior quality of the coffee grown there. But the most noted region, especially for the excellence of its coffee, is the state of Colima, on the Pacific coast; its product being so highly esteemed that it commands a fabulous price in the city of Mexico and more distant places of the republic. The planting of coffee began in Colima in 1858, to a very limited extent, with plants obtained from Costa Rica. The article produced was found so superior to any other, being pronounced equal to Mocha, that in 1873 quite an impetus was given to the cultivation, and since that time over one million plants have been set out, which are now beginning to bear; and the planting continues to increase, coffee promising to become the principal article of export and a fertile source of wealth to the state. The demand for all thus far produced is so great that it commands in large lots 27 cents per pound at the plantation, mainly for consumption in the interior, a small portion only being shipped to Germany, by resident German merchants, or private orders. The American consul at the city of Colima places the cost of land suitable for coffee plantations, including water for irrigation, at from \$15 to \$30 per acre, depending on location and climate. He states that a plantation containing 100,000 plants four years old (when the first crop is realized) costs from \$10,000 to \$14,000; the proceeds the first year being about 50,000 pounds, and from the fifth year onward 100,000 pounds or upward; and he estimates the average net yearly gain at \$20,000.

Colima and some other states have passed quite liberal laws for the encouragement of coffee-cultivation, offering liberal premiums for the largest crops produced, and exempting coffee-lands from all taxes.

With peace in the country and protection assured, this industry would offer great attractions for foreign immigration and capital. And for the Mexican farmer and land-owner there is no more certain or profitable enterprise in which they can engage. To the common people, the poor, the Indian race, it presents the most desirable source of industry. It can be planted in small lots, garden plots and patches. It requires no costly machinery, like sugar, to prepare it for market. Woman and children can attend to the greater part of the work. It is always reliable and commands a ready sale, for cash, at good prices. It will be a happy augury for the country to see the lower and laboring classes more generally engaged in its production, as it will give them a permanent property-interest for peace and against revolutions, and will be for them and the country a most fertile source of wealth.

Mexico for three centuries past has been famous for its great production and exportation of silver. But in coffee alone it possesses a far greater source of wealth and prosperity. Its natural capacity for its production is at least equal to that of Brazil, yet the value of the coffee annually exported from Brazil is more than three times as great as that of the silver and gold product of Mexico.

Mexico is receiving Italian immigrants, chiefly of the agricultural class.

For the ten fiscal years 1871-72 to 1880-81, the total surplus revenue of the United States was \$47,628,205.51. The largest surplus for one year was that for 1880-81, amounting to \$100,069,404.98. The reduction of the interest on the public debt during this last year was \$13,248,833.93. The total net revenue for 1880-81 was \$360,782,392.57, of which \$108,159,676.02 came from customs, and the total ordinary expenditures were \$260,712,887.59, of which \$82,508,741.18 comprised the interest on the public debt.

From the *Jornal do Comércio*, September 30.

MEXICO AND BRAZIL.

Our London correspondent writes to us under date of September 7th as follows:

One of my friends who has a thorough knowledge of the Brazilian coffee plantations and who is at present travelling in Mexico, sends me a note of the observations which he made with reference to the intertropical products of Mexico.

He says: There are two things which I can affirm without hesitation on the subject of coffee: 1st, I bought the best coffee walking stick I ever saw; 2nd, I find the coffee of Mexico superior to that of Brazil. It is easy to conjecture that the Americans will find means to extend, in very large proportions, the culture of this plant which to-day occupies but very little space. One observation which deserves to be noted is that all the land suitable for the cultivation of coffee is situated on the sea shore, both on the Pacific and on the Atlantic coast.

Tobacco is another product likely to be cultivated on a large scale, and when the last slaves will have disappeared from Cuba, Mexico reckons upon a large influx of people from that island. Even now many Cuban emigrants are arriving, beside Spaniards from Europe.

Sugar also is doing very well in the regions of the *tierras calientes* near the sea shore, a circumstance which, as it diminishes the cost of transport, redounds to the benefit of the exporter.

The culture of Indian corn is most extensive, and its quality excellent. Wheat and barley do well up country. Cattle are abundant; milk and butter are of good quality. The sheep are small but the meat savory. Amongst the mineral riches coal must be included.

But the population? It is estimated at 9,000,000 souls, of which (as even the Mexicans confess) two-thirds are Indians, that is people who neither consume nor produce. The religious festivals absorb still more time in Mexico than in Brazil.

What Europe can employ in Mexico is money and not "Emperors."

I cannot help being surprised that my friend tells me nothing with reference to the new railroads, of which, perhaps, more is known in the United States and Brazil than in Mexico itself. I am told, however, that sooner or later the contractors will have to go to the London market to procure capital. It is there where the shoe will pinch. But the day will come when the American railroads will penetrate into Mexico, however difficult may be the works and however scarce may be the money.

It is beyond doubt that Brazil has plenty of time (if she chooses to take the trouble) to get ready for combatting efficaciously the rivalry with which her coffee is menaced on the part of Mexico. But if she allows the time to go by, sleeping the sleep of indifference and sloth, God grant that she may not awake too late!

The position of the São Paulo republicans on the emancipation question is as follows: 1st, the right of each province to realize emancipation by itself and according to methods of its own choosing; and, in recognition of acquired rights on the part of slaveholders, they should be indemnified for the liberation of their slaves. Nothing is said about the inherent right of the slave to his liberty. The most influential republicans of the province, however, are large slaveholders.

An amusing case of smuggling recently occurred at Rio Grande do Sul. The steamer *Carcará* which arrived at Rio Grande about a month since, brought out cargo for Pelotas, among which were several packages of "soda" consigned to a well known druggist of that city. These packages had already passed through the custom house and were being transported to the druggist's storerooms when one of the packages was broken open. Instead of soda a large quantity of fine perfumery appeared, enough to supply the whole province. The goods were at once seized.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The August receipts of the Uruguayan custom house amounted to 27,978\$055.

—The city of São Paulo ate 984 head of cattle during the month of September.

—The German-Brazilian exposition at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, was formally opened on the 4th inst.

—According to an official investigation the recent reports of the existence of small-pox in the city of São Paulo are pronounced unfounded.

—The 15th of December has been set apart by the directors of the German-Brazilian exposition at Porto Alegre for a special exhibit of ladies' work.

—Nine slaves presented themselves to the police authorities at Mar de Hespanha, Minas Geraes, on the 23d ult., and confessed the assassination of their overseer.

—A provincial contemporary says that the assassin Guiteau belongs to the "sect of Kwow-knotching, celebrated for its hatred against the Catholic church."

—The receipts of the Goyaz provincial treasury during the fiscal year of 1880-81 amounted to 204,978\$840, and the expenditures to 151,501\$978, leaving a balance of 53,476\$862.

—The provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro has been dismissed, to meet again on the 3d of December. The president of the province complains of the difficulty in getting a quorum together, and in getting the general laws passed.

—Thirty-nine slaves have recently been freed in various municipalities of São Paulo, under the distribution of last year, at a total cost to the fund of 39,031\$209, or over 1,000\$ each. Slaves seem to be very much more valuable in São Paulo than in Ceará.

—Some unknown person or persons at a place near Campos, called Mussurepe, called a poor laborer, named Agostinho Brinco, out of his house early in the morning of the 30th ult., and then shot him in cold blood. Nothing further is known of the crime.

—The *Província do Paraná* says that the cultivation of coffee in the municipality of Paranaguá, Paraná, has produced good results. The coffee is grown at a place called Superaguy, and the result this year in a new orchard is 16,000 arrobas, which will be doubled the next crop.

—The *Correio*, of Rio Claro, São Paulo, announces that no articles, injurious to persons or families will be published in that sheet, and that its directors are the only persons responsible for what appears in its columns. The *Correio* can not be commanded too highly for this act.

—The great theoretical navigator of the air, Julio Cesar Ribeiro de Souza, left Pará for Europe on the 12th ult., where he intends to construct a balloon on his newly-discovered system. Money enough has been voted and subscribed to enable Julius to have an unusually pleasant visit in Europe, even if his balloon does not go up.

—After considerable popular agitation the undertakers' monopoly at Petrópolis, which has imposed so heavy burdens upon the people, has been broken up. On the 5th there were great public rejoicings over the result. If the citizens in other cities will follow this good example of Petrópolis, and break up these shameful monopolies, there will be reason for establishing a day for public thanksgiving.

—The São Paulo provincial assembly has authorized the following municipal loans: Jundiaí, 20,000\$; Caparaó, 20,000\$; Jacareí, 6,000\$; interest not to exceed 10 per cent. The first is to be paid from the ordinary municipal receipts; the second from a tax of 40 réis per 15 kilograms (160 réis per bag) on all coffee exported from the municipality; the third from a tax of 500 réis upon every door and window of the houses within the city limits.

—The work of locating a site and landing materials for the new lighthouse on the Rocas is progressing slowly. The men employed there for the last four months have suffered no privation whatever, except in the matter of tobacco for their cigarettes. This, unfortunately, deprives them of both enjoyment and occupation for a large part of their time.

—The *Liberator* of Fortaleza, Ceará, gives the following list of municipalities in which the valuation of slaves for liberation under the emancipation act, for the distribution of 1880, is noteworthy low:

na.	av. price.	Total quota.
Sobral,.....21	305\$113	6,407\$83
S. Quiteria,.....18	240\$815	4,442\$670
Quixeramobim,32	278\$906	8,984\$40
Acarape,.....6	107\$683	646\$100
Fortaleza,.....12	289\$835	3,472\$622
Sant' Anna,.....20	250\$394	5,208\$394
Aracatá,.....19	210\$000	3,990\$600
Aquiraz,.....10	250\$000	1,207\$714

* An excess of 100\$785.

—The *Diário de Santos* celebrated its tenth birthday on the 10th inst. The *Diário* is one of the best of our provincial contemporaries.

—The elections for the Pará provincial assembly are called for the 15th of December.

—The "city" of Nazareth, Bahia, encourages free Africans to trade, by taxing them 10\$ for the privilege.

—The Pará provincial treasury possessed a cash balance of 1,336,189\$420 at the end of August.

—The new bishop of Olinda, Pernambuco, was sworn in and took possession of his diocese on the 10th inst.

—According to the new registry the province of Rio Grande do Norte has a voting population of 3,581.

—The September receipts of the São Paulo provincial postoffice amounted to 6,447\$450, against 5,011\$350 last year, and 4,705\$20 in 1879.

—A man named Joaquim Modesto was shot from an ambush near S. Fidélis on the 4th inst. He had been shot at and wounded only a few days before.

—An overseer on the plantation of João Teixeira de Carvalho, near Cantagalo, was killed on the 7th inst. by a slave, who struck him with a hoe. The slave escaped.

—A Spaniard named João Manoel Barreiro committed suicide recently in Bahia. He left a confession of having killed his brother and nephew, and said that he deserved death.

—A meeting of German colonists was held at Curytiba, Paraná, on the 26th ult., for the purpose of forming an association in the interests of the agricultural development of that province.

—The new "city" of Ilheos, Bahia, is authorized by provincial law to impose a per capita tax of 2\$ upon every free African engaged in trade. That's one of the ways to encourage free labor and habits of self support among freedmen!

—A fire occurred on the Ibicaba plantation, S. Paulo, on the 7th inst. in which a large coffee storehouse was completely destroyed. The estate belongs to Sr. José Vergueiro. The loss is estimated at from 40,000\$ to 50,000\$.

—The municipal council of São Paulo is making war upon the vagrant dogs. All tame animals of that genus must wear a collar with a number showing that a license tax has been duly paid and registered. Unlicensed dogs are to be arrested and sold at auction; those not sold or redeemed are to be poisoned.

—The "city" of Santo Amaro, Bahia, imposes a per capita tax of 10\$ upon every free African engaged in trade. This in addition to the tax on the business itself. The same law imposes a tax of 5\$ upon houses selling spirituous liquors, 10\$ upon gambling houses, and 100 réis upon every tin of kerosene brought into town.

—The *Liberator*, the abolition organ of Ceará, celebrated the tenth anniversary of the emancipation law on the 28th ult., by the publication of a special edition on fine paper and containing several articles written for the occasion. The *Liberator* is doing good work in the north in behalf of the full and final emancipation of the slaves.

—The September receipts of the several revenue departments of the port of Pernambuco, compared with those of the two preceding years, is as follows:

1881	1880	1879
Customs, 1,008,883\$603	840,495\$457	608,833\$024
Received in,.....57,854\$538	42,246\$280	38,125\$143
Consultado, 185,436\$079	230,396\$815	136,113\$347

—The municipal council of Campinas is discussing by law requiring every guest at a hotel to register his name, residence, occupation and whether he is going. A copy of this registry must be furnished to the police every day. Neglect or refusal to comply with these regulations gives the council an opportunity to impose a fine of 30\$ and eight days imprisonment.

—It is announced that Messrs Morris N. Kohn & Co. are about to put up a telephone line Petrópolis. We knew that our old friend, Morris, was up to something—and here we have it. The cry of the diligence drivers and the rattle of milk bottles will now be heard all over the city—from the *alto* to the distant regions of the cotton factory. It's a grand improvement, and Petrópolis hungers for it.

—In the last provincial budget the provincial assembly of São Paulo adopted a reduction in the export tax on coffee, reducing it from 4½ to 4 per cent. Since then a great deal of credit has been claimed and generously awarded for this act. It now transpires, however, that this reduction is more apparent than real, as a clause of the budget has just come to light imposing a "10 per cent. additional" tax upon the reduced tax of 4 per cent. which leaves the result very nearly what it was before. It is a very pretty piece of legislative jugglery.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The September receipts of the Carangola railway amounted to 5,025\$6810.

—The Campina tramway line transported 15,154 passengers during the month of September.

—The São Christóvão tramway lines of this city carried 761,827 passengers during the month of August.

—The August receipts of the Feira de Sant'Anna branch of the Central Bahia railway, 45 kilometers long, amounted to 10,751\$840, and the expenditures to 10,740\$950.

—The July receipts of the "Bahia ao S. Francisco" railway amounted to 32,286\$520, and the expenditures to 37,294\$150, leaving a deficit in working expenses of 5,007\$630.

—The August receipts of the "Recife ao S. Francisco" railway amounted to 41,402\$502, and the expenditures to 50,624\$996, leaving a deficit in working expenses of 9,230\$434.

—There is great enthusiasm in Espírito Santo over the railway in that province promised by the late minister of agriculture. Some 600 shares have already been taken in the province.

—During the half year ending June 30 last, the Villa Isabel tramway of this city carried 1,556,839 passengers. The receipts amounted to 275,912\$320, and the profits to 100,349\$459.

—The July and August receipts and expenditures of the Paulista railway were as follows:

July,.....	144,876\$230	60,921\$830
August,.....	229,377 530	62,525 940
	374,253 760	123,447 320
Surplus,.....	250,806 440	

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires *Herald*, September 30.

—The cable has not been working since last Saturday, September 24.

—The provincial legislature and government are doing nothing with their usual skill.

—We note the sale in Campana of 1200 head of cattle from Uruguay at \$300 per head.

—Business is not good. Exports are dull because of the dull season. Imports move slowly, but with a little improvement in certain lines.

—Sr. Don Alejo Peyret has received the sum of 400 patagonas from the national government for his exploration of the territory of Misiones.

—A flash of lightning struck the mainmast of the steamer Herschel, a few days ago, splitting the mast in two, but not occasioning any further damages.

—In Uruguay, near Colonia, the rains have been so heavy as to have done great damage, the streams being swollen. One man lost 2,500 sheep.

—More than a month ago a dredge left San Fernando for Santa Fé, but it has not got there, and the bank having got tired waiting fell in, and now the port is closed.

—The gallant Lieut. Bové, who is to direct the expedition to Tierra del Fuego, arrived yesterday from Europe, and was warmly greeted by his numerous friends in this city.

—Three of the porters of the custom house were arrested on Wednesday, in the act of walking off with a number of articles they had abstracted from an open case in one of the depots.

—The demonstration in honor of the memory of the late President Garfield was a solemn and impressive affair, the detailed account of which will be pursued with interest by our readers in the United States.

—It is affirmed that the government means to order the removal of all the *saladeros* to Ensenada, the place most likely to be made the capital of the province. This measure of itself will give the place a population of 12,000 souls.

—The bill to pay the Provincial Bank some sixteen millions of dollars by a five per cent. bond has become a law, so far as Congress and the President go, and now awaits the concurrence of the province, which is pretty well assured.

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—The millers of Santa Fé have resolved to ship from 15,000 to 20,000 bags of flour and a like amount to be shipped from Buenos Aires, a part to Brazil, to England and the Continent. This will move off the surplus stock and will strengthen this market.

—The Rural Society opened an exhibition, yesterday, for which careful preparations have been made, and which promises to be a very creditable affair. It is given on its own grounds in Palermo Park.

—The English Literary Society have added from their reserve fund to the building fund \$35,000 m/c, and several heavy subscriptions have been pledged from merchants.

—The unfinished business of Congress is enormous, embracing matters of the greatest importance, so that an extra session will not only be called, but it will be a long one. The Cabinet are busy at work, deciding upon what to submit to this extra session.

—The condition of the interior is all that could be desired. Grazing is excellent, flocks are healthy, the wool clip is of good quality and of more than average amount, and shearing will soon begin.

—Something is being done in Plaza Once de Setiembre for the Continental Exhibition, but this affair is not yet upon a basis so solid as to make it advisable to predict its success with any great degree of certainty, its resources up to the present being quite inadequate to an undertaking of such magnitude.

—The value of dry cow hides and calfskins exported from the River Plate for the United States was as follows: Argentine Republic exports in 1880, \$1,021,997; from January to September 20, 1881, \$633,733; Oriental Republic exports in 1880, \$630,454; from January to September 20, \$1534,812.

—The national executive has been called to Congress, whose ordinary session is about closing, a gigantic refunding project, which provides for the forcible calling in of all outstanding national bonds. The measure meets with almost universal condemnation in business circles, as being unjust and unsound in principle and impracticable in point of fact, and it is with deep chagrin that we are compelled to chronicle this new evidence of financial incapacity and crudeness.

—The Chamber of Deputies has concluded the consideration of the Chilian treaty and has approved of it, and it will now go to the Senate. The discussion has been in secret session, for what reason is not apparent, as every one who has cared to learn what has transpired has been able to do so. The press was ordered not to publish the doings of Congress in this matter, but the result was published yesterday in most of the papers, and last night the Chamber of Deputies ordered the arrest of the editors of *La Nación*, *Tribuna Nacional*, *Comercio del Plata*, *Protesta*, *El Nacional*, *Liberad* and *Patria Argentina*. There is some fear expressed that Chile will not agree to the clause in the pending treaty which prohibits any fortifications in the straits but it is believed on pretty good authority that this government have good reason to think that the Congress of Chile will approve the treaty as it stands.

VEXATIOUS PORT REGULATIONS IN CUBA.

A letter from Havana, dated August 27, says a gentleman interested in the trade between the United States and Cuba furnishes the following information:

—For many years foreign shipmasters trading with Cuba have been subjected to the continual annoyance of fines, imposed by Spanish customs' officials, for alleged informalities in their vessels' manifests. From 1868 to 1874 these fines were so intolerable that other governments were compelled to take notice of them and the subject was brought to the attention of the government of Spain by a collective remonstrance from the representatives of Madrid of all the principal maritime nations. During those years fines were imposed for very trifling omissions in the manifests and for reasons which would have been laughable but for the sum extorted from the shipmasters. During the last five or six years there has been less complaint in regard to fines, although the regulations remained unchanged up to June last. In lieu of the fines, foreign shipmasters have been subjected, in many ports of the island, to an outside system of petty extortions of officials and interpreters, who, for a douceur, would agree to obtain exemption from fines. Many paid these demands to be rid of the uncertainty of having to pay larger sums at the custom houses when they cleared their vessels. The regulations referred to have recently been superseded by a new set of very complicated and ambiguously worded ordinances, which give customs' officials even a greater power for mischief than formerly, inasmuch as they can, at their pleasure, impose fines ranging from \$10 to \$500, one-half the fines going to themselves; and they claim that there is no authority on the island having power to remit their portion of the fines. Should these new ordinances be enforced to the letter, there is in store for foreign shipmasters visiting Cuba during the coming crop season, a series of annoyances such as they have never before experienced in their intercourse with these custom houses."

The decrease of the public debt of the United States during the month of August was \$14,181,221,32.

The number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the eight months ending August 31 amounted to 310,485, against 228,066 in the same period of last year.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet,
the French packet of the 15th, and Royal
Mail packet of the 24th, of the month,

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, a table of freights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription for one year in Brazil	20,000
do for six months	10,000
do for one year in the United States	10,000
do for six months	5,000
do for one year in Great Britain	12,000
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SINGLE COPIES: 600 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua São Pedro.

Subscriptions must run with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st, 1879. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the

EDITORIAL ROOMS—34 Rua São Pedro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 15TH, 1881.

An examination of the recent provincial law of Bahia regulating the receipts and expenditures of the various cities and villages of that province, will show that a per capita tax is generally levied upon every free black engaged in trade. In the majority of places the tax is light; but however small it may be it is no less a burden and an injustice. If there is to be any discrimination in the matter of taxation it should be in favor of the blacks, not against them. If Brazil really wishes to emancipate her slaves, and then to use them as a free laboring element, she must pursue a very different course from that indicated by this discriminating tax. The free blacks must be encouraged to work, and to trade; they must be permitted to engage in any avocation which they may choose. The only true policy for Brazil is to encourage these people to become industrious citizens, and to employ their hands and brains in their own behalf. To refuse them full permission to work for themselves is not only unjust, but it is the worst possible policy which the country can pursue.

Now that the hot season is approaching the various sanitary organizations are beginning to show signs of life, and to publish official notes and circulars. In this last respect there is no doubt whatever of their zeal and activity; if a circular possessed disinfecting and prophylactic powers then we should be all right and safe. Unfortunately for them and fortunately for ourselves, however, something more than all this is needed. We want a practical application of sanitary law wherever there is need, and we want such application every day in the year. It is folly to wait with contamination all around us until the dangerous season comes—until the earth, air and buildings are filled with it. We can not expect this city to prevent the entrance of every germ of disease, because no city has yet succeeded in attaining so perfect a state of sanitation; but we do expect a reasonable amount of care and precaution, and a rigid suppression of the more fertile sources of disease. It is all well enough for our health organizations to begin talking about the crowded *cartões*, and the removal of garbage, the cleaning and disinfecting of sewers, and houses, and private grounds. But does this cover the whole ground? We see no mention of the legion of cow stables which fill many of the streets with an almost insupportable stench during the hot season, nor of the pernicious, offensive street urinals which disgrace almost every street in this city. By and by the police will drive away all vessels from their alongshore anchorages, and expel some hundreds of helpless people from over-crowded *cartões*, but no notice will probably be taken of these more dangerous

nuisances. The disinfecting fiend, and his friend the druggist, will go abroad through the city, and their zeal will undoubtedly effect much good, but these other sources of corruption will remain untouched. We have again and again called attention to these two evils; but to no purpose. Will not our colleagues of the daily press take the question in hand and urge it upon the health authorities for immediate action?

X THERE can be no question whatever as to the position of the English nation with respect to slavery. A long record of ceaseless vigilance in the suppression of the slave trade, and of the emancipation of slaves in her own colonies, and of friendly influence in behalf of abolition in other countries, is ample proof of such position. And yet, when we advocate the abolition of slavery in Brazil, and urge immediate action both as a matter of policy and of justice, we are at once met with the taunt that we are prescribing medicines which we do not take ourselves. And the rejoinder is both just and well-founded. Slaves are held by Americans in this empire, though not in opposition to any law. And they are held by Englishmen in direct violation of English law, and the spirit of English institutions. Still further, these slaves are held without concealment, and with the apparent knowledge of English officials. If such practices are permitted by the nation which has done most for abolition, what excuse may we not make for Brazil which has never identified herself with that side of the question? One of the most flagrant instances of English slave-holding is that of the extinct National Brazilian Mining Association, whose affairs are now in Chancery, at London. This company ceased mining operations about 1851, at which time it owned over 300 slaves. With the suspension of mining operations on its own account, the company at once took steps to hire out the services of these slaves, and they have since been employed in the mines at Morro Velho, Santa Barbara and Pitangui. The sum paid for the hire of these slaves by the S. João d'El-Rei company (Morro Velho) alone amounts to about 400,000\$ (say £40,000) since 1851. This extinct mining association still owns over 200 slaves, and draws pay for their services. As far as we can learn, it has freed none of them, the decrease in number being due to death alone. It is reasonable to presume that this state of affairs is well known and understood in Chancery, where an account of all the revenue of the old association should be kept. Such being the case, how can an English court receive an income from such a source, and sanction slave-holding by such receipt? And how can Englishmen, whose residences are in England and whose affairs are under the control of an English court, be permitted to hold slaves, and to draw an income from the hire of their services? The case in a moral sense is shameful beyond all characterization; but what shall we say of it in a legal sense? Do the English government and English courts sanction the holding of slaves by English subjects abroad?

For the benefit of statistical accuracy and in the interests of this commercial community, we beg leave to call the attention of our morning contemporary, the *Jornal do Commercio*, to a few inaccuracies in its commercial reports which are certainly out of place in its columns. In our issue of the 5th inst. we gave the coffee receipts for the month of September as 551,229 bags, or an average of 18,374 bags per day. On the following day the *Jornal* gave the total as 534,579 bags, or an average of 17,819 bags per day, making a difference between the two reports of 16,650 bags, or an average of 555 bags per day.

To determine the prime source of this difference we would refer the *Jornal* to its issue of September 21, in which the coasting entries are given as follows:

Receipts up to Sept. 18, 1881, 2,084,959 kilos
do on Sept. 19, 1881, 129,240 "

Total since Sept. 1, 1881, 2,114,199 " or, as it should have been, 3,114,199 " This error of one million kilos is carried down to the end of the month, and is the cause of the large difference between the two reports.

This one discrepancy of 16,650 bags, representing an average value of about 400,000\$, is important enough in itself to deserve attention, but were it repeated every month in the year—and such a thing is wholly within the limits of possibility—the *Jornal's* statistics at the end of the year would be erroneous in the matter of 199,800 bags, representing an export value of about four thousand eight hundred contos. To show that similar errors are not only possible but have been committed, we would again refer the *Jornal* to its report for July in which the receipts of the month are given as 20,218,972 kilos, or 366,983 bags. In another part of the same report, however, the correct total of 336,983 bags is given, and it now remains to be seen which of the two will be used in the annual summary. If the first, then we already have a total error in the first three months of the present crop-year of 40,650 bags, representing an export value of about 1,000,000\$. But even if the *Jornal* uses the correct total for July, other parties have already been misled, and will probably not make the necessary correction. These errors are sure to go on multiplying themselves, and our contemporaries of the daily press, especially the *Jornal do Commercio* which is accepted as an authority, can not use too great care in keeping them out of their reports. To show how great is the influence of the *Jornal* in these matters we have only to refer to the course pursued by the *Cruzeiro* in the matter of this September error. The *Cruzeiro's* total receipts up to the 18th September were given correctly, but in its report for the 20th the following figures were given:

Up to Sept. 19th, 1881, 3,114,199 kilos.
On Sept. 20th, 1881, 675,780 "

Total since the 1st, 2,789,979 " Thus making the same error of one million kilos. The editor evidently noticed the difference between his total and that of the *Jornal*, and then without the slightest effort to find out which was right he innocently corrected his own to correspond with that of the latter. A emenda é peior do que o sonho.

From The Grocer, New York, July 30.

THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

NATAL:

Sugar production in Natal, one of the British South African possessions, holds out great promise from now forward in consequence of the great expenditure on railroads resolved upon by the government of the Cape Colony.

The Portuguese were the first to visit this southern portion of Africa, when in 1488 they doubled the Cape of Good Hope under the famous navigator, Vasco da Gama, but they founded no settlements, although the native Hottentots received them hospitably. In 1600 the Dutch settled at the Cape in order to possess a half-way house on their expeditions to the East Indies. They founded Cape Town and began to settle the country more extensively in 1620. In 1795, during the wars with the first French republic, the colony became a British possession, to be restored to the Dutch in 1802. In 1866 the English again possessed themselves of the Cape; in 1814 the final cession took place, and since then the colony has become one of the most valuable ones under the British flag.

The bulk of the farming population in the colony is still Dutch in habits and language, but Anglo Saxon is gradually overcoming this obstinacy of retaining the characteristics of Holland's nationality. During the late Transvaal troubles a temporary compromise retarded the process of absorption in that settlement of sturdy Hollanders, but it is to be presumed that not many years will pass

before this Transvaal autonomy will be one of the things of the past. Railroads will indeed bring this about sooner than anything else, and loyal British subjects at the Cape are launching out vigorously in that direction.

A glance at the map of South Africa will show that the Cape Colony proper occupies the southernmost point of that continent, and that toward the east there are: the Orange Free State, British California, Natal and Zululand; while toward the north there is Griqualand, and that the Transvaal Republic lies to the north of Orange Free State and Zululand. Natal being on the coast, is geographically most favorably situated, and with a fertile soil and abundant and cheap free negro labor, it has an almost unlimited future as a sugar producing country. It also possesses great coal deposits.

Natal now produces some 30,000 tons of sugar. The following statistics will show the proportionate value of the Cape Colony and of Natal from a fiscal and commercial point of view:

	1878
revenue.	outlay.
Cape Colony £15,812,000	£15,862,000
Natal 369,000	387,000

	1878.
import.	export.
Cape Colony £50,546,000	£44,197
Natal 1,720,000	694,000

The latter compares in size and population with the surrounding countries as follows:

	area sq. miles.	population.
Cape Colony and British California	199,950	720,984
Basutoland	8,415	127,701
Griqualand, West	17,491	45,277
Transkai, districts	15,573	400,500
Natal	18,750	356,517
Transvaal	113,743	315,000

374,822, 1,965,979

This shows that while Natal has a population about half as numerous as the Cape Colony and California taken together, it covers an area of less than one-tenth the size of the latter two jointly.

The Zulu war and the troubles in Transvaal have had at least one good result, i. e., that of calling the attention of the English more than formerly to their settlements in South Africa, and attracting immigration thither now that a great impulse is to be given to railway building in those latitudes. The Portuguese, too, are hastening more solicitude upon their colony there, Lorenzo Marques, and a treaty is pending with England which, if slightly modified, as the Portuguese propose, cannot fail to become eventually advantageous.

The enterprising spirit of the English will from now forward be bent with redoubled zeal upon these valuable countries, and beside wool growing, the diamond fields and copper mines there, sugar planting will no doubt receive a great impulse. Hence Natal is of considerable present and prospective interest to the sugar trade.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Sandwich islands, in the North Pacific ocean, consist of eleven in number. They were discovered by Captain Cook in 1777 and 1778; in February, 1779, he was murdered by the natives. Owhyhee is the name of the principal island, with an area of 4,360 square miles; the remaining ones area Mowee, Rona, Morot, Taboowa, Woa Koo, Atolo, Neecheecheow, Orchowa, Morotine and Taoko; all inhabited, except the two last. Total area, 6,540 square miles.

When the English under Cook first landed the population was 400,000; in 1787 it was 57,085. These islands have at all times been one of the chief whaling stations in the Pacific, and the contact with sailors, the introduction of spirituous liquors, and the free use of pork in a warm climate have gradually engendered depravity and diseases, under the combined influence of which the simple natives have been decimated in the course of a century to about one-tenth of their original number, for they amounted in 1797 to 44,088, while there were then 5,016 Chinamen and 4,561 whites, 1,276 of the latter Americans. Toward the end of this century these pure native Sandwich Island Kanakas, as they are called, will have become exceedingly scarce; the bulk of population will then probably be Chinese and half-breed.

A mock monarchy rules the island, personified by King Kalakaua I, well-known at New York and elsewhere in the United States, who was enthroned by the Hawaiian parliament so-called, on February 12, 1874. The King was born in 1836; he has received a good education, and is a man of average intelligence and capacity. He has the ambition of being the first live King who circumnavigated the globe. On this tour he is now engaged; some pretend that while in Europe he will try to sell out his royalty, together with the entire island group. It is believed that any serious attempt of the kind would be circumvented by American annexation, the reciprocity treaty having virtually placed the

THE RIO NEWS.

BANK STATEMENT

October 8.	
21 Sorocabana RR. for Nov. 15th	93,000
61 do for Oct. 20th (outs. sale)	95,000
22 Sorocabana debentures of 10% do	83 1/2
27 Leopoldina debentures of 10% do	430,000
29 Navegacão Brasileira	248,000
Lot Navegacão Paulista (outs. sale)	112,000
10 Docas D. Pedro II.	100,000
31 Banco do Brasil hypoth. notes (5c)	98 1/2
26 Banco Predial h.m. of August 2nd	83 1/2
October 10.	
4 Six per cent apolices	1,078,000
2 do	1,060,000
14,000\$ Provincial apolices of 200%	102 1/2
19 Banco do Brasil	300,000
200 Sorocabana RR.	95,000
125 do	91,000
49 do (outside sale)	93,000
10 Banco de Araripea RR.	200,000
50 Macaé e Campos RR.	187,000
5 do	185,000
10 Navegacão S. João da Barra a Campos	200,000
26 Fidelidade Insurance	95,000
20 Minas de Capapava S. B.	50,000
26 Docas D. Pedro II.	100,000
October 11.	
25 Six per cent apolices	1,075,000
3 Six per cent apolices of small amounts	1,025,000
23 National Loan of 1868	1,335,000
1,000\$ Provincial apolices	102 1/2
73 Banco do Commercio	293,000
45 do	215,000
16 Banco Rural	370,000
Banco Industrial for 1st day of transfer	370,000
14 Leopoldina R. R.	430,000
57 Leopoldina R. R. for last day of transfer	430,000
50 Carris Urbanos	353,000
25 Carris Vila Isabel	215,000
82 Carris Vila Isabel (outside sale)	215,000
82 Amazon steam navigation	145,000
100 Navegacão Brasileira (outs. sale)	250,000
85 Sorocabana R.R. do	93,000
27 União Mineira R. R. do	170,000
10 Rio Gas Company	280,000
24 Docas D. Pedro II.	100,000
October 12.	
54 Six per cent apolices	1,075,000
30 Banco Industrial	325,000
100 Petropolis R. R.	180,000
34 Amazon steam navigation	145,000
50 Docas D. Pedro II.	100,000
138 Macaé e Campos RR.	190,000
18 Macaé e Campos deb.	94 1/2

BANK OF BRAZIL

BALANCE SHEET, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1881.

ASSETS.

Commercial Department:

Bills discounted:

National Treasury bills.....	20,330,000,000
Bills with two resident endorser.....	14,377,618,462
" one resident endorser besides others	3,669,771,207
Bills secured by collateral:	
By commercial documents.....	378,861,000
By Government bonds and shares.....	302,610,000
Securities in liquidation.....	4,341,643,555
Sundries, balances of various accounts.....	4,068,377,824
Bills payable.....	12,200,000
National Treasury account current.....	11,023,127,410
Cash.....	12,408,812,888

Mortgage Department:

Capital account.....

Supplementary loan.....

Accounts current, guaranteed:

Sundry loans.....

Loans to Provincial governments.....

Real Estate.....

Stocks and Shares:

Public Funds:

Shares and debentures in various companies.

São Paulo Branch:

Capital account.....

Account notes in circulation.....

Amount current.....

Mortgages:

Rural, at long dates.....

Citt., at short dates.....

Accounts in liquidation.....

Interest due on mortgages.....

Percentage due on administration.....

Cash account:

In cash.....

Hypothecary notes.....

LIABILITIES.

Commercial Department:

Capital: 165,000 shares \$R. 200\$000.....

Reserve Fund:

New reserve fund.....

Special ".....

Notes in circulation:

In notes of Head Office.....

In notes of Branch Banks.....

Bills payable for fixed deposits.....

Accounts current.....

Sundries, balances of various accounts.....

Bills payable.....

Dividends:

Unclaimed dividends.....

Mortgage Department:

Capital supplied by the commercial department.....

Supplementary loan do.....

Hypothecary Notes in circulation.....

Accounts current.....

Profit in suspense.....

Bills payable.....

E. & O. E.

Bank of Brazil, October 23rd, 1881.

José Machado Corrêa de Castro, President.

Eduardo Braga, Chief Accountant.

Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official balances published on September 30th, 1881.

BANKS	Deposits in contos	Cash balance of reis	Proportion do cent.
Banco do Brasil	34,561	13,260	38 8
Rural	14,632	1,260	8 6
Industrial	4,658	891	19 13
do Comercio	1,370	293	21 29
Comercial	5,539	2,292	41 44
English Bank	2,479	682	14 94
New London & Brazilian Bank	3,003	894	27 71
Total	66,235	19,054	28 77

MARKET REPORT,

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 14th, 1881.

Exports.

Coffee.—Our last report was on the 4th instant. The activity which ruled in our market previous to that date has not continued during the period now under review, and subsided entirely when dealers raised their currency prices 50 reis per kilo for all descriptions from regular first downwards, and when the receipts, which had during a few days shown a slight decline, again assumed their former level.

The quiet tone which then set in continues, the small reduction in exchange, probably only temporary, offering no inducement to shippers.

The sterling cost of coffee to-day is 3d per cwt. lower for the best grades and 3d-4d per cwt. higher for the medium and low ones, as compared with that of the 4th instant.

The sales since the 4th instant amount to 107,500 bags. The clearances have been:

United States bags

1,140 cases per Berlin from Bremen

15 barrels per Aracanha from Liverpool

440 cases per Rosario from New York

1,400 bags per Douro from River Plate.

The market continues firm and prices have advanced to 2800-3000 per bag.

Indian Corn.—Arrivals:

86 bags per Pucras from River Plate

1,250 " Douro from do

1,654 " Pily from do.

The demand continues good and prices are again higher. We quote 4800-4900 per bag.

Bever.—Arrivals:

1,140 cases per Berlin from Bremen

15 barrels per Aracanha from Liverpool

440 cases per Buenos Ayres from Hamburg

80 barrels per Eastern Queen from Liverpool.

200 cases per Kepfer from London.

175 " Lassell from Liverpool.

Prices are advanced at

Basis (Helen & Bell) 7,600-8,700

Tennent 4,500-5,000

Guiness' Stout 7,200-7,300

German, Carlberg 7,250-7,350

do Cavallo 7,000-7,100

do sandy brands 4,000-5,000

American nominal

Butter.—Arrivals:

1,140 cases per Berlin from Bremen

15 barrels per Aracanha from Liverpool

5 cases per Buenos Ayres from Hamburg

75 " Hippocrate from New York

5 " Lassell from Liverpool

36 " Polon from Marseilles.

The market is over supplied and prices of some descriptions have further declined.

We quote to-day:

French, in barrels 900-1,000 per lb.

do in tins 1,000-1,140

Danish " 920-1,000

Italian " 1,000-1,120

American " 850-880

Cement.—There have been no arrivals and prices of English have advanced.

We quote:

English 7,500-8,000

German 6,500-6,800

Boulogne 7,500-8,000

Coals.—The arrivals consist of

100 tons per Eastern Queen from Liverpool

1,821 " Decision from Cardiff

2,462 " King Coal from do

359 " Tabor from New Castle (and 75 tons coke)

Prices continue stable in the absence of sale.

Coffee.—There have been no arrivals of any description and retail prices for Canadian are unchanged at 22s00-25s00 per tub.

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

Washed..... 48,000-58,000

Superior..... 5,050-5,250

Good first..... 4,550-4,650

Regular first..... 4,100-4,200

Ordinary first..... 3,400-3,600

Good second..... 4,850-5,100

Ordinary second..... 4,250-4,650

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

p to kilos per cwt per lb.

Prime United States..... 5,250-5,650

Good " 4,650-5,100

Fair to good " 4,450-4,900

Fair " 4,300-4,770

Good Channel..... 3,750-4,250

Fair " 3,450-3,950

Low " 2,850-3,350

(f. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 22 1/2% in sterling and at par in American gold.)

Stock is estimated to-day at 25,000 bags.

The market closes with a downward tendency in prices in view of the cable advices from the United States, reporting the market there flat at 11 1/2 cts. for fair.

Discounts.—Discounts are flat as taken 22 1/2%.

The shipments of sugar from this port to England, Portugal and New York during the year from July 1st 1880 to June 30th 1881 were:

Liverpool..... 129,438 bags

Portugal..... 14,946

New York..... 4,000

Total..... 148,384 bags

divided amongst the following exporters:

Castro Souza & Co..... 61,519 bags

Hoyer & Ribeiro..... 26,768

Henry Afife..... 21,310

Moreira & Saravia..... 8,457

Maria Sobrinho & Co..... 6,266

Lamino de Oliveira & Co..... 5,628

Manoel José da Serra & Co..... 4,914

Candido da Silva Rosa..... 3,546

Arevedo, Almeida & Co..... 3,275

Augustino Coelho Fraguoso..... 1,677

Luis da Serra Pinto..... 1,517

Almeida Junior & Co..... 1,221

Antonio G. Fontes & Co..... 934

Oliveira Santos & Co..... 242

Francisco A. de Lima & Co..... 130

Total..... 148,384 bags

Pitch Pine.—There have been no arrivals since our last report and the market continues flat at 44s00 per dozen.

White Pine.—The 240,050 feet ex G. P. Sherman, noticed in our last, remain unsold and are placed in store. The market is well supplied and quiet at 105 reis per foot. No fresh arrivals.

Receipts last week averaged 6,500 bags per day.

Stock to-day 145,000 bags.

Stones Pine.—There have been no arrivals since our last and the market remains steady with a good demand.

We quote 35s00 per dozen.

Sweditch Pine.—The 360 dozen per Charles from Westwick, noticed in our last, have been sold at 41s00 per dozen.

The arrivals since consist of 465 dozen per Cuba from

Abo which have been sold at same price.

The market continues firm.

Kerouac.—The arrivals consist of 7,600 cases per Brasilera from New York.

The market continues quiet and prices are unchanged at 7840-7850 per cent for Devoe's Brasil.

Lard.—There have been no arrivals but the market remains steady at

440-445 reis per lb. for George Jenkins

420-425 " " Jenkins

400-405 " " Jenkins

380-385 " " Jenkins

360-365 " " Jenkins

340-345 " " Jenkins

320-325 " " Jenkins

300-305 " " Jenkins

280-285 " " Jenkins

260-265 " " Jenkins

240-245 " " Jenkins

220-225 " " Jenkins

200-205 " " Jenkins

180-185 " " Jenkins

